

DECISION RECORD

EA LOG NO. OR-010-99-08

Applicant: Lakeview BLM and John O'Keeffe

Address: Lakeview and Adel, Oregon

County: Lake

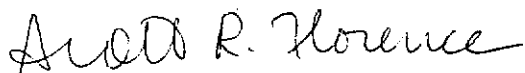
BLM Office Lakeview District Phone No. 947-2177

Decision Record

**Decision:** The decision is to seed about 700 acres using a rangeland drill with broadcast seeding in areas too rough or rocky for the drill. The seed mix is a combination of crested wheatgrass, forage kochia and native species with the amounts found in Table 2 of EA No. OR-010-99-08. A temporary electric fence (2.3 miles, see map) would be built to protect area from grazing for a minimum of two years. The fence would be removed when the seeding can support grazing.

**Rationale:**

The area burned by the Crump fire is in need of rehabilitation to minimize soil loss, preserve on-site productivity, reduce the reinvasion and increased dominance of undesirable flammable non-native annual plants and reduce the potential for noxious weed invasion. These objectives can be met by establishing desirable perennial plant cover. It was determined that planting a mixture of native and nonnative perennial vegetation was the best method to establish desirable perennial species and avoid an invasion of undesirable annuals and noxious weeds.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Scott R. Florence, Manager  
Lakeview Field Office

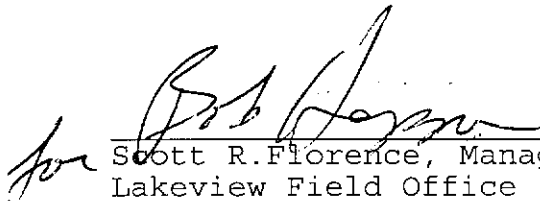
11-15-99  
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FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT  
CRUMP FIRE REHABILITATION PLAN (M019)  
EA No. OR 010-99-08

The Bureau of Land Management, Lakeview Resource Area, has analyzed a proposal and its alternatives to reseed a portion of the Crump Fire which burned on August 3, 1999 in area just southwest of Crump Lake in Lake County. The objective of the project is to change about 700 acres that is currently dominated by cheatgrass into a site containing perennial vegetation. The reseeding will improve plant diversity, reduce soil erosion, improve wildlife habitat and reduce the risk of wildfire in the future. This project is in conformance with the Warner Lakes MFP and the 1983 Lakeview Grazing Management Environmental Impact Statement.

There are no floodplain, wild and scenic rivers, known hazardous waste areas, areas of religious concern, prime or unique farm lands in the immediate project area. The project does not qualify for potential wilderness designation. No adverse or beneficial significant impact is anticipated to fisheries, lands and minerals. Surveys found no threatened or endangered plants or cultural or paleontological resources in the area.

On the basis of the analysis contained in the attached EA and all other available information, it is my determination that none of the alternatives analyzed constitute a major federal action that would adversely impact the quality of the human environment. Therefore an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is unnecessary and will not be prepared.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
for Scott R. Florence, Manager  
Lakeview Field Office

10/4/99  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**Lakeview District Bureau of Land Management**  
**Crump Fire Rehabilitation Plan (M019)**  
**Environmental Assessment**  
**EA No. OR 010-99-08**

**1. BACKGROUND**

A lightening storm ignited the Crump fire in T 39S., R25E. Section 33 on August 3, 1999 ( see map 1). The fire burned about 2,000 acres of public land in which about 700 acres was dominated by annual grasses and weeds, with the remaining part being crested wheatgrass seeding and native bunchgrasses. The northern third of the fire was in the Fisher Lake Allotment (222) which is a crested wheatgrass seeding that is good condition and should regrow with no problem. The middle third is in the Verlay Seeding pasture of the O'Keeffe allotment (0216) and is dominated by a crested wheatgrass seeding with some areas of native bunchgrass along the edges. The southern third of the burn ( See map 1) is in the Verlay Seeding pasture of the O'Keeffe Allotment and is dominated by annual grasses and forbs with some shadscale saltbush in the very southern end of the burn area. This southern third (700 acres) is the area being proposed for rehabilitation to reestablish perennial vegetation.

**2 PURPOSE AND NEED**

BLM manual 1742 provides for emergency fire rehabilitation where fire has an adverse impact on vegetation, soils, watershed, and to minimize other adverse changes to the extent practicable, including the following:

- loss of vegetative cover for watershed protection;
- loss of soil and on-site productivity;
- loss of water control and deterioration of water quality;
- invasion of burned area by flammable annual species which increase the potential for repeated wildfire.

The area burned by the Crump fire is in need of rehabilitation to minimize soil loss, preserve on-site productivity, reduce the reinvasion and increased dominance of undesirable flammable non-native annual plants and reduce the potential for noxious weed invasion. These objectives can be met by establishing desirable perennial plant cover. The benefits and risks of implementing actions to establish a mixture of native and nonnative perennial vegetation cover

as compared to establishment of a desirable nonnative perennial species and a no action alternative will be analyzed in this EA.

### 3 CONSISTENCY WITH LAND USE PLANS

While existing land use and fire management plans encourage the use of fire as a management tool, they are silent on the issue of wildfire rehabilitation. The land use plans do address reseeding of prescribed fire areas for such purposes as wildlife habitat, livestock forage and reducing erosion. The noxious weed plan addresses the treatment of weed sites less than 100 acres. Reseeding the site would be consistent with the goals and objectives of the weed plan (i.e. preventing establishment of new weed sites). The proposed action is in conformance with current BLM Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Policy. This plan is also in conformance with existing BLM seeding policy related to the use of native seed and nonnative seed.

### 4 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

Table 1: Summarized treatments by alternative

	Proposed Action Alternative 1 Combination seeding	Alternative 2 Nonnative Seeding	Alternative 3 No Action
Native seeding (acres)	700	0	0
Nonnative seeding:	700	700	0
Temporary fencing (miles)	2.3	2.3	0
Monitoring	Yes	Yes	Yes

#### 4.1 Proposed Action - Alternative 1

The proposed action is to seed about 700 acres using rangeland drills with the seed mixture shown in Table 2. Any small islands or areas that are too rocky for the drills would be broadcast seeded using the ATV and a seed spreader attachment. The reseeded area would be deferred from grazing for two years minimum by building a temporary electric fence (2.3 miles, see map). The fence would start from the west

boundary of the burned pasture (Verlay Seeding) and go northeast across the pasture tying into the rim in the Southeast corner of section 4. The fence would be removed once the seeding is established and able to support grazing.

TABLE 2: Proposed Seed Mix for Alternative 1.

Species	Pounds Per Acre	Total Pounds	Approx Cost Per Pound	Total Cost
<b>Native Mix - 700 acres</b>				
Secar Bluebunch Wheatgrass	1.0	700	\$6.00	\$4,200.00
Bottle brush squirreltail	1.0	700	\$22.00	\$15,400.00
Prostrate Kochia	0.1	70	\$25.00	\$1,750.00
Apar Lewis Flax	0.1	70	\$5.74	\$401.80
Purple praire clover	0.1	70	\$22.00	\$1,540.00
Total				
			Subtotal	\$23,291.80
<b>Nonnative Mix - 700 acres</b>				
Crested Wheatgrass	3.0	2450*	\$1.25	\$3,062.50
Total				
			Subtotal	3,062.50
<b>Shrub Species</b>				
Wyoming Big Sagebrush	0.02	14	\$35.00	\$490.00
Shadscale Saltbush	0.1	10	\$35.00	\$350.00
			Subtotal	\$840.00
			Total	\$27,194.30

\* This seed can only be ordered in bulk not Pure Live Seed (PLS) as the other seeds therefore the amount shown is greater than (700 acres) (3lb/acre)

Livestock grazing would be excluded from the entire Verlay Seeding Pasture for at least one growing season. The portion of the Verlay seeding Pasture outside the proposed reseeding area and fenced off (map 1) from that area may be grazed in the second year. Any use in the second growing season would be determined prior to turnout and be based on the recovery of the existing crested wheatgrass plants. Livestock permittees would be required to maintain the temporary electric fences when livestock are in areas adjacent to those fences. The proposed reseeding area (700 acres) would be rested from livestock grazing for at least two years and until seeded species have become established. Livestock would be excluded by construction of 2.3 miles of temporary electric fence as described above. Construction of the fence would exclude livestock from an estimated 700 acres within the southern portion of Verlay Seeding Pasture of O'Keeffe Allotment.

Monitoring of the burn area would consist of livestock use supervision, vegetation monitoring and weed monitoring (For additional detail, refer to Section 8.0). Detected weeds would be controlled utilizing herbicide and mechanical methods in accordance with Lakeview Resource Area Weed Treatment Plan.

#### 4.2 Nonnative Seeding Alternative 2

Rehabilitation actions under this alternative would be to seed 700 acres using a rangeland drill with about 5lb/acre of crested wheatgrass. Livestock would be excluded from the burned area utilizing temporary fencing as described in the proposed action for two growing seasons or until seeded species are established.

Monitoring of the burn area would consist of livestock use supervision, weed monitoring and vegetation monitoring (For additional detail, refer to Section 8.0). Noxious weeds would be treated if found.

#### 4.3. No Action Alternative 3

Remove livestock grazing from the entire Verlay Seeding Pasture for 2 growing seasons minimum.

No emergency rehabilitation would be completed.

Revegetation of the burned area would be allowed to occur from seed and plant material which remains in the soil.

No monitoring of the burn area would be completed beyond that scheduled prior to the fire.

#### 4.4 Alternatives Considered but Dropped from Analysis

##### 4.4.1 Seed with only native species.

This alternative was considered by the interdisciplinary team but was dropped for a variety of reasons. The amount of seed needed to achieve the rehabilitation objectives would be difficult to obtain and very expensive. The area to be reseeded is a dry site with a shallow loam soil dominated by cheatgrass making the establishment of native seeds difficult. Associated with the increased probability of failure using only native species, is the higher probability of noxious weed invasion. The area to be reseeded is already within an existing crested wheatgrass pasture and crested wheatgrass seed is easy to obtain, inexpensive and proven to be effective at quickly establishing in cheatgrass dominated sites

#### 4.4.2 Build temporary fence and allow natural reestablishment

This alternative was considered and dropped because the amount of cheatgrass in the area would not allow native perennials to reestablish and crested wheatgrass does spread without seeding it. There is also a much higher probability of noxious weed invasion under this alternative.

### 5.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

#### 5.1 Vegetation

Vegetation in the burned area consists of two primary types. Annual rangeland with cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), and tumbled mustard (*Sisymbrium altissimum*) and the same annual rangeland with shadscale (*Artiplex confertifolia*) present. The shadscale occupies the southern half of the area to be reseeded. The potential vegetation for the area is Wyoming big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) with perennial grass species such as Thurber's needlegrass, (*Stipia thurbiana*) Indian ricegrass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*) and bluebunch wheatgrass (*Agropyron spicatum*)

The remaining burned area to the north is already a crested wheatgrass seeding with native grass mixed in.

#### 5.2 Soils

The dominant soil is mapped as Diaz very cobbly loam and the textures range from very cobbly loam to clay loam. This soil is moderately deep (23"), well-drained, with slow permeability and a moderate erosion hazard by water.

#### 5.3 Livestock Grazing

The area proposed for reseeding is entirely within the Verlay seeding pasture of the O'Keeffe Allotment (0216). The Verlay pasture is rated at 550 AUMS and is grazed yearly between



3/1-5/1 for between 2 and 6 week depending on climatic conditions. The total pasture is 2,820 acres with about 540 acre of crested wheatgrass seeding. The seeding supports about 216 AUMS with the remaining 334 AUMS coming from the native bunchgrasses, with almost all of those AUMS being on the north end of the pasture not in the proposed seeding area.

#### 5.4 Wildlife

The proposed seeding area is just outside the crucial deer winter range and the lack of sagebrush in the area limits the effectiveness of the area as deer and antelope habitat.

The area around the burn provides habitat for common sagebrush/steppe animals such as: the Coyote, Raven, Golden Eagle, Red-tailed Hawk, American Kestrel, Prairie Falcon, Turkey Vulture, Rough-legged Hawk, Chukar Partridge, Valley Quail, Mourning Dove, Mountain Lion, Bobcat, Northern Harrier, Common Crow, Magpie, Great Basin Fence Lizard and Rattlesnake, Black-tailed Jackrabbit, Great-horned Owl, and Barn Owl.

Numerous small mammals also are known or suspected to occur in the area: White-tailed Antelope Squirrel, Least Chipmunk, Pocket Gophers, Northern Harvest mice, Ord's Kangaroo Rat, Nuttall's Cottontail, Townsend's Ground Squirrel, Kangaroo Mice, Sagebrush Vole, Deer Mice, Northern Grasshopper Mice, and Great Basin Pocket Mice.

#### 5.5 Noxious weeds

There are no noxious weeds known to occur in the proposed seeding at this time.

#### 6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

The potential environmental impacts resulting from the alternatives relative to the following critical resource values were evaluated. The following is a summary of the results:

Critical Element/ Resource Value	Significantly Affected		Critical Element/ Resource Value	Significantly Affected	
	Yes	No		Yes	No
Air Quality		X	T & E Species		X
ACEC/RNAs		X	Wilderness		X
Cultural Resources		X	Wild & Scenic Rivers		X
Farmlands, Prime/Unique		X	Hazardous Wastes		X
Floodplains		X	Water Quality		X
Native American Cultural/Religious Concerns		X	Wetlands/Riparian Zones		X
Low Income/Minority Populations		X	Noxious weed	X	

## DESCRIPTION of OTHER IMPACTS

### 6.1 Proposed Action

#### 6.1.1 Vegetation

Seeding would provide an opportunity and seed source for a more stable perennial vegetative cover. With successful establishment of the seeding, perennials would replace more flammable annuals, reducing the frequency of wildfire. The area with crested wheatgrass seeding or a mixture of crested wheatgrass and native plants in the Verlay pasture of the O'Keeffe Allotment would increase to approximately 1230 acres, 44 percent of the Verlay Pasture. However, the establishment of sagebrush, shadscale saltbush, bluebunch wheatgrass, bottlebrush squirreltail and forbs would provide vegetative diversity and return structure to the vegetative community that had been lost to periodic wildfire in this area. By mixing crested wheatgrass with the native seed mix the risk of poor establishment due to limited moisture is reduced since crested wheatgrass is adapted to drier conditions. The mix of native species and crested wheatgrass also reduces the impacts of grazing on the native grasses since crested is well adapted to and tolerant of early

spring grazing. The use of native species in the mix improves species diversity and wildlife habitat values as compared to planting only nonnative species.

Exclusion of livestock from the seeded area would allow recovery of residual desirable species and establishment of seeded species without impacts from cattle grazing.

#### 6.1.2 Soils

Soil erosion would increase in the short term as a result of loss of vegetative cover from the fire. The annual species which previously vegetated the area and are most likely to return under the no action alternative, provide less protection of the soil surface than would perennial species. Therefore, soil erosion rates would decrease as the perennial species gain dominance of the site in years subsequent to seeding. With implementation of this alternative, erosion rates would decrease further than under the no action alternative due to establishment of perennial species. Perennial vegetation would also reduce long-term soil erosion by reducing the frequency of wildfire.

#### 6.1.3 Livestock Grazing

A temporary electric fence would split the Verlay Seeding pasture and separate the proposed seeded area along with about 500 acres that either were not burned or do not require seeding. Livestock would be excluded from the seeded area for at least two years or until seeded species are established. The remaining part of the original Verlay Seeding pasture to the north would be excluded from livestock grazing for at least one season. This would allow the established crested wheatgrass seeding that burned time to regrow and restore vigor. Any use in the second growing season would be determined prior to turnout and be based on recovery of the existing crested wheatgrass plants. Livestock permittees would be required to maintain the temporary electric fences when livestock are in areas adjacent to those fences, increasing operational costs to those permittee. The permittee would also remove the fences when no longer needed. In the long term, positive benefits would accrue to livestock operator due to the establishment of perennial vegetation. An increased and more stable forage base would be established, allow for a more stable livestock operation over the long term.

#### 6.1.4 Wildlife

The proposed action would result in the reestablishment and maintenance of some winter browse and cover for mule deer and antelope. The quality and quantity should also increase

for wildlife species with the establishment of perennial grass and forbs.

Structural habitat for sagebrush dependent species would be somewhat restored in the long term with reestablishment of sagebrush and saltbush.

#### 6.1.5 Noxious weeds

Establishment of perennial species would help prevent the spread and takeover of the site by noxious weeds, particularly mediterranean sage. The capability of crested wheatgrass to establish quickly would reduce the opportunity for noxious weeds to get established. In addition the seeding and establishment of a diverse perennial vegetation community including grasses, forbs and shrubs would help prevent or minimize the proliferation and invasion of noxious weed species within the burned area. The seeding and establishment of a shrub component would more fully occupy the soil profile with roots of desirable perennial species as compared to shallow rooted perennial grasses and forbs alone. Full occupation of the soil profile with roots of desirable species would provide additional competition to reduce dominance by deep-rooted weedy species.

### 6.2 Nonnative Seeding Alternative

#### 6.2.1 Vegetation

Many of the positive and negative impacts to vegetation resources would be similar to those identified in analysis of the proposed alternative. The risk associated with establishment of crested wheatgrass is reduced when compared to the risk of establishment of native species. Under this alternative there would be a reduction in the diversity and structure of the vegetative community without the reintroduction of the native grasses and sagebrush to the burned area. This alternative would have positive impacts compared to the no action alternative as crested wheatgrass is a perennial grass which is more desirable than the annual cheatgrass..

Exclusion of livestock from the areas seeded would allow the establishment of seeded species without impacts from cattle grazing.

#### 6.2.2 Soils

Impacts to soil would be similar to those identified in the proposed action alternative. The more immediate establishment of perennial grass cover associated with crested wheatgrass may reduce short term erosion when

compared to the proposed action alternative. The lack of plant diversity, especially nitrogen fixing forbs, may reduce long term soil fertility compared to the proposed action. This alternative would reduce soil erosion and provide more consistent vegetative cover when compared to the no action alternative.

#### 6.2.3 Livestock Grazing

Impacts to authorized livestock grazing and associated commodity production would be similar to those identified in the proposed alternative. There would be benefits from the increased forage production of a nonnative species which is more tolerant of grazing impacts. However the loss of plant diversity would also reduce the nutritional advantage of having native grasses, forbs and shrubs available.

#### 6.2.4 Wildlife

Habitat values for mule deer, antelope and other sagebrush dependant species would be diminished under this alternative without the shrubs and species diversity used in the proposed action. The habitat values would be improved under this alternative when compared to the cheatgrass that would be dominant in the no action alternative.

#### 6.2.5 Noxious weeds

Establishment of perennial species would help prevent the spread and takeover of the site by noxious weeds, particularly mediterranean sage. The capability of crested wheatgrass to establish quickly would reduce the opportunity for any noxious weeds to get established. However there would not be the plant diversity that would fully occupy the root zone in the same manner as the proposed action. Therefore noxious weeds would have a better chance establishing under this alternative than under the proposed action alternative. Noxious weeds would have a lesser opportunity to establish under this alternative than under the no action alternative.

### 6.3. No Action

#### 6.3.1 Vegetation

Annual species and noxious weed species would dominate. The potential for invasion of noxious weeds would remain high. Potential for repeated wildfire would be high. The cumulative effects of past wildfires has caused a loss of vegetative diversity and structure which would continue to decline with no action.

Exclusion of livestock from the Verlay Seeding would allow recovery of residual desirable species without impacts from cattle grazing.

#### 6.3.2 Soils

Soil erosion would increase in the short term as a result of loss of vegetative cover. Erosion rates would decrease as the annual species revegetate the site over a period of a year or two. Soil erosion rates would remain higher than under alternatives 1 and 2 due to the lack of perennial vegetative cover.

#### 6.3.3 Livestock Grazing

Livestock would not be allowed to graze the burn area for two growing seasons as required by BLM policy. Livestock would have to be removed from the entire Verlay Seeding Pasture for at least two growing seasons as there would be no temporary fencing to keep cattle off of the burn area. As a result, an estimated 675 AUM of early spring grazing would have to be moved to another site. No long term benefits would occur as there would be no improvement to forage production or vegetative conditions. Livestock production may be further negatively impacted in the long term if noxious weed species increase in the burn area, further reducing forage production.

#### 6.3.4 Wildlife

Wildlife habitat and forage quality would not improve and the loss of shrub habitat would negatively affect big game and shrub dependant species.

#### 6.3.5 Noxious weeds

Without the competition from perennial plants the site would be more susceptible to invasion from noxious weeds. Any outbreak of noxious weeds would also be more difficult to control because of the lack of competition from perennial species.

### 7.0 CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

BLM Resource Specialists Lakeview Field Office  
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife  
O'Keefe Allotment permittee

### 8.0 MONITORING (Alternatives 1 and 2)

## 8.1 Vegetation

The burned area would be monitored for desirable perennial species, including ocular inspection, to determine degree and extent of establishment within seeded areas, as well as, vegetative recovery of non-seeded areas. Monitoring will be done in representative areas of the seeding in at least the first three years of the project. Monitoring will include photo plots and techniques to determine species occurrence, composition and vigor.

## 8.2 Livestock

Periodic use supervision will be conducted on the project area to ensure livestock are excluded during establishment and recovery of desirable vegetation on the seeded area. Following two years of livestock exclusion, a determination will be made based on monitoring information when livestock grazing can be returned to the seeded area. The burned area (old Crested Wheatgrass seeding) north of electric fence would be excluded from grazing for one year and then monitoring would be done to determine if the crested wheatgrass plants had recovered sufficiently to allow grazing in the second season.

## 8.3 Monitoring for Alternative 3

After two years of rest the pasture would be surveyed to determine if the vegetation has recovered sufficiently to allow livestock grazing. When livestock grazing resumed the standard monitoring methods of actual use, utilization mapping and trend studies would also resume.

## 8.3 Noxious weeds (All Alternatives)

Monitoring of the burned area for two years would be required to locate and control noxious weeds. Periodic ground surveys would be conducted monthly from May through October. Herbicide and mechanical treatment would be implemented as appropriate and consistent with existing coordinated weed control methods to control detected noxious weed species and to ensure success of rehabilitation actions.

## Appendix 1

### NATIVE/NON-NATIVE PLANT WORKSHEET

#### Proposed Native Plants in Seed Mixture

1. Are the native plants proposed for seeding adapted to the ecological sites in the burned area?  
Yes [X] No [ ] Rationale: Proposed native seed mix species are present in and adjacent to the project area and adapted to the sites proposed for the native seed mix.
  
2. Is seed or seedlings of native plants available in sufficient quantity for the proposed project?  
Yes [X] No [ ] Rationale: Sufficient seed is available at private seed companies with some species being held in the Boise Seed Warehouse for the proposed seeding.
  
3. Is the cost and/or quality of the native seed reasonable given the project size and Land Use and Rehabilitation Plan objectives and the guidance in BLM Manual 1745?  
Yes [X] No [ ] Rationale: Although the native seed is more costly than comparable introduced species its use is reasonable given the project size and direction in BLM Manual 1725 and 1745 on the use of native seed.
  
4. Will the native plants establish and survive given the environmental conditions and the current or future competition from other species in the seed mix or from exotic plants?  
Yes [X] No [ ] Rationale: Native plants should have a reasonable chance for establishment and survival in those areas proposed for seeding.
  
5. Will the current or proposed land management (livestock, recreation use, wildlife populations, etc.) after the seeding establishment period maintain the seeded native plants in the seed mixture?  
Yes [X] No [ ] Rationale: Seeded plants should be able to be maintained on the project area under current uses and proposed uses. The current grazing schedule (early spring) is designed to utilize the crested wheatgrass already found in Verlay seeding.

#### Proposed Non-native Plants in Seed Mixture

1. Is the use of non-native plants necessary to meet objectives, e.g., consistent with applicable land use/activity plans ?



Yes ☒ No ☐ Rationale: The area is dominated by cheatgrass, and tumblemustard. Nonnative perennials would have a significantly improved chance of successful establishment and maintenance in these areas, given the intense competition of the already established introduced annual species.

2. Will non-native plants meet the objective(s) for which they are planted without unacceptably diminishing diversity and disrupting ecological processes (nutrient cycling, water infiltration, energy flow, etc.) in the plant community?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Rationale: The proposed seed mix would significantly improve vegetative diversity and ecological processes by establishing perennial vegetation in areas dominated by annuals..

3. Will non-native plants stay on the site they are seeded and not significantly displace or interbreed with native plants?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Rationale: The proposed mix of non-native plants are species that have not been shown to significantly displace or interbreed with native plants. Crested wheatgrass is present in the pasture without significant displacement or interbreeding with native plants.

## Appendix 2.

### “Modified Cost - Risk Analysis”

<b>Treatment</b>	<b><u>Cost</u></b>
Revegetation .....	.\$62,335
Protective Fence.....	\$3,750
Fence Maintenance.....	\$ -0-
Soil/Watershed Structures .....	\$ -0-
All Other Costs (administrative, clearances, etc.)...	\$ <u>4,500</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$70,585</b>

### Probability of Rehabilitation Treatments Successfully Meeting EFR Objectives

Treatments	Units	NA	%
Revegetation	700 acres		80
Native Drill Seeding	700 acres		65
Nonnative Drill Seeding	700 acres		85
Aerial Seeding		x	
Planting Seedlings		x	
Other			
Protective Fence to Exclude Grazing	2.3 miles		90
Fence Repair to Exclude Grazing		x	
Soil/Watershed Structures		x	
Retention dams/structures		x	
Ripping, contour furrows, etc.		x	
Matting, watersheds cover, etc.		x	
Other-Clean culverts		x	

**Risk of Resource Value Loss or Damage**

Identify the risk (high, medium, low, none or not applicable (NA)) of unacceptable impacts or loss of resources.

**No Action - Treatments Not Implemented (check one)**

Resource Value	NA	None	Low	Mid	High
Unacceptable Loss of Topsoil				X	
Weed Invasion					X
Unacceptable Loss of Vegetation Diversity				X	
Unacceptable Loss of Vegetation Structure					X
Unacceptable Disruption of Ecological Processes				X	
Off-site Sediment Damage to Private Property			X		
Off-site Threats to Human Life		X			
Other - Loss of Access Road	X				

**Proposed Action - Treatments Successfully Implemented (check one)**

Resource Value	NA	None	Low	Mid	High
Unacceptable Loss of Topsoil			X		
Weed Invasion				X	
Unacceptable Loss of Vegetation Diversity			X		
Unacceptable Loss of Vegetation Structure			X		
Unacceptable Disruption of Ecological Processes			X		
Off-site Sediment Damage to Private Property			X		
Off-site Threats to Human Life		X			
Other - Loss of Access Road		X			

# Summary of Emergency Fire Rehab Cost Crump Fire

	<u>FY2000</u>	<u>FY2001</u>
Seed		
Native	\$24,131.80	---
Non-Native	\$ 3,062.50	---
shipping 3980@.50/#	\$ 1,990.00	---
Seed Testing	\$ 650.00	---
Drill <u>2@ \$2.50/ac</u> X 700ac =	\$ 3,500.00	---
Deposit	\$ 100.00	---
Labor 3 Work months @ 4500/WM	\$13,500.00	---
Equipment		
Transport/lowboy	\$ 411.00	---
Support vehicles	\$ 1,000.00	---
D-7 \$1283/mo + \$18.50/hr		
224 hrs(25ac/day;8hrs/dayx28 days)	\$ 4,140.00	---
Travel		
Trip to Boise for seed	\$ 350.00	---
Fencing 2.5 miles electric @ \$1500/mi	\$ 3,750.00	---
Administrative Costs		
1 Work month @ 4500/WM	\$ 4,500.00	---
Monitoring	\$ 2,250.00	\$2,250
1 Work month @ 4500/WM		
Weed Treatment	<u>\$ 2,500.00</u>	<u>\$2,500</u>
TOTAL	\$65,835.30	\$4,750
GRAND TOTAL	\$70,585.30	

